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lives in peace because the terrible depression of her industries and the starvation of her people during the cotton-famine of the American rebellion taught her the evils brought by war even to those who have no part in it.

Birmingham, which to Bérard is typical of a large part of industrial England, progressed with Manchester at first. She supplied the methods, Manchester the ideas. Joseph Chamberlain, her great Mayor, was her chief exponent. But, as he changed from a Radical Liberal to a Radical Unionist Tory, so she changed. Foreign competition interfered with her trade. The Germans developed their coal and iron, and dug canals to bring Westphalia as near as Birmingham to water communication. American manufactures suddenly expanded. Instead of adapting herself to new conditions as Manchester did, she cried for a protective tariff, or a commercial union of Anglo-Saxons, or imperialism. She would not change her methods, her styles of manufacture, her conceited way of thinking that English methods and the English language must be adopted by all the world. The blight of "Green England" had fallen on "Black England." The equable climate and outdoor life of centuries had made the people of "Green England" believe that "force of muscle and fear of God are the chief objects of education." "Hardly ever has scientific method and patient research been the mainspring which has kept in motion any continuous effort." And, worse than this, the conservative, agricultural life of "Green England" has made the country "peer-ridden." The universal aspiration is to be "select" and "distinguished,"—"to live like a lord." It is this, more than all other causes combined, which has caused England to fall behind in the industrial race. She undeniably has done so in spite of her great advantage at the start, as Bérard shows by abundant figures. If she would recover her position she must overcome the effects of long-continued environment, although "it is questionable whether the temperament and prejudices of the nation can ever adapt themselves to modern requirements."

Many readers will think that Bérard overstates the case. This, at least, can be said: he is no harder on England than on his own France. Occasionally he makes amusingly unreasonable statements. For instance, he speaks of the "never-failing honesty and fidelity" of Armenians who, by their emigration from Turkey, "supply the one element still wanting to ensure the success of the American spinning and weaving industries." The style of the book is easy and pleasant. Some readers may object to the way in which Bérard leads one on through a long and apparently convincing discussion, and then, without warning, suddenly explodes the whole argument; but that is a matter of taste. The general excellence of the book cannot be questioned. Whether one agrees with all its conclusions or not, no one can read it without being greatly stimulated to thought. To the geographer it is of especial interest, because it everywhere brings movements of commerce, politics, and education into touch with geographic environment.

E. H.

Commercial Raw Materials.—Their Origin, Preparation, and Uses.

By Charles R. Toothaker, Curator of the Philadelphia Museums. xi and 108 pp. Photographs, Product Maps and Index. Ginn & Company, Boston, 1905. (Price, \$1.25.)

The public schools of Pennsylvania receive from the Philadelphia Museums collections of commercial products, maps, and photographs illustrating world commerce and designed to aid the teaching of commercial geography and natural

science. The standard collection comprises 25 maps showing commercial distribution, over 100 economic photographs, and over 300 commercial products. This volume was prepared primarily as a work of reference for the schools in connection with the use of these collections. It will also be very useful in all schools where economic geography is taught. Materials of commerce are briefly described under the classification of vegetable, animal, and mineral substances. The description of materials is excellent, but so condensed that many important data are omitted. Panama straw, for example, defined as "the split leaf of a palm tree" (*Carludovica palmata*) is by no means the only material of which Panama hats are made. The geographic distribution of materials is admirably shown on a large series of Mercator charts, which make clear by shading tints the parts of the world producing the largest amounts of the various articles. This is one of the best supplements to our text-books of commercial geography that have yet been produced, and it will be appreciated in a large number of our educational institutions.

Examining and Grading Grains. By T. Lyttleton Lyon and E. G. Montgomery. vii and 101 pp., Illustrations. Ginn & Company, Boston, 1907. (Price, \$.60.)

This is a systematic laboratory course on field crops and the examining and grading of grains. The exercises are planned to cover about one year of laboratory work of four hours per week. The topics are wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay plants, and seed testing. The authors are professors in the agricultural department of the University of Nebraska.

Unter der Mitternachtssonne durch die Vulkan- und Gletscherwelt Islands. Von Carl Küchler. 174 pp., numerous Illustrations from Photographs and Map. Abel & Müller, Leipzig, 1906. (Price, M. 4.)

The author, who is known for his translations of Icelandic novels and his writings on the literature of the island, was sent to Iceland by Baedeker in 1905 to procure material for a guide-book. The information he obtained, which was much compressed for a tourist manual, has been used in more extended form in this book. It is the work of an intelligent traveller who saw much, describes in a very readable manner what he saw, and writes with sympathetic interest and with the best wishes for the welfare of the people and their country. Knowing the language of Iceland, he had an advantage over many earlier writers on the island; and though his book adds nothing to our geographical knowledge, its sketches of the land and its people have received the high praise from Dr. Thoroddsen of being trustworthy. Everything that the tourist goes to Iceland to see, including Mount Hekla and its ascent, is graphically pictured with pen and camera. The photographs are excellent and numerous, and the many glimpses they give us of Reykjavik are especially enjoyable. The black-and-white map is produced from Stieler's Hand-Atlas on a slightly larger scale, but with fewer place-names.

East of Suez: Ceylon, India, China, and Japan. By Frederick C. Penfield. New York: The Century Co., 1907. pp. xvii+349.

In his preface Mr. Penfield announces that he is going to preach a sermon on the things which "he failed to see . . . in that boundless region spoken of as East of Suez." These things are the "products of Uncle Sam's mills, workshops, mines,